

# THE SILENT WORLD.

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No. 6.

## THE LIFE IMMORTAL.

TO MARY, LATE WIFE OF MR. JOB TURNER OF THE VIRGINIA INSTITUTION.

At pearly gates of life immortal,  
She lay, all spotless pure and white,  
Waiting the summons to the joy supernal,  
Waiting the messenger enrobed in light.

Just at the breaking of eternal day,  
Resting in peace, for Heaven's light to dawn,  
She sees earth's clouds of darkness fade away,  
And catches glimpses of the golden morn.

And now she hears, with new and strange delight,  
Soft angel-voices murmur low and sweet,  
"Come, sister-spirit, to our mansions bright;  
"Ascend the way prepared for sinless feet."

Hears too, the songs of holy love and praise,  
The dear ones gone before with triumph sing,  
Hears with a sweet surprise the hallowed lays,  
That through all Heaven, the seraph voices ring.

And bending low, we catch the wondrous strain,  
As touched by gentle Death's white finger tips,  
Her soul's set free, with Heaven's sweet refrain,  
Upon her happy spirit's unsealed lips.

—S. ADAMS WIGGIN,

Washington, D. C., July 2, 1873.

## A NOTICE OF THOMAS BOLLING, THE FIRST EDUCATED MUTE IN AMERICA.

[The subjoined sketch was originally published in the "*Gallaudet Guide*." The author has made several alterations and additions, and we cheerfully give it place in this new form, believing that most of our readers will find it interesting.—Ed.]

Thomas Bolling was so far as is known the first educated mute in our country. The personal history of this hitherto unheard of mute, founded on a few facts collected from various sources, is meagre, yet perhaps not without interest. It suffices to say that a slight accident brought Mr. Bolling to my notice, and this led me to a determination to collect these scanty materials with the view of contributing to the early history of the deaf-mutes of our country. For these details, I am indebted chiefly to my venerable friend and cousin, Col. Wm. Beverly Randolph, of Washington City, who is a near-relative of this mute gentleman.

Thomas Bolling was born, I believe, at Cobbs, the family estate, on the Appotomax River between Petersburg and Bermuda Hundred in Virginia. The date of his birth cannot be ascertained with any precision, but it was about the year 1767. His father and mother belonged to one of the first and oldest families in that State. According to family tradition, the great grandfather of the former, Robert Bolling, when a very young man, emigrated from our mother-country in 1660, and permanently settled in Virginia, where he married Jane Rolfe, granddaughter of Pocahontas, fifteen years afterwards. Thus the said Thomas sprang directly from this stock, well-known in history. His father and mother were, it appears to me, first cousins; and in their family of eleven children there were three mutes—two brothers and one sister, John, Thomas, and Mary. The two latter were sent across the Atlantic to be placed under the charge of the Braidwood family (well known as among the earlier pioneers in the education of the Deaf and Dumb) most probably before the removal of their school from Edinburgh to Hackney, near London, which was in or after 1780. The method of instruction

employed by this monopolizing and indefatigable family was mainly by articulation, and reading with the lips. Their success in this system was such that it drew the favorable notice of Dr. Samuel Johnson, Dr. Hunter, Franklin, and other persons of distinction who visited their establishment.

How long Thomas and his sister remained at school there is not stated. However, the fact was mentioned of the former's having been present at the christening of my venerable friend, Col. W. B. Randolph, in Virginia, on which occasion he acted as a sponsor; and this took place in 1789, shortly after his return.

Being possessed of a competence, and placed beyond any likelihood of penury, Mr. Bolling never pursued any profession, and only led the life of a country gentleman. A man of means and leisure as he was, he was accustomed to travel on horseback away from his home in the country, attended by his body-servant. Naturally formed by taste and habit for refined society, he had much partiality for the company of the gentle sex. His genial cheerfulness, his good sense and intelligence, combined with the high-bred ease of the manners of the gentlemen of the continent at that time, were, indeed, such as to make him a general favorite with the ladies. Your readers will be able to form some idea of the extent of Mr. Bolling's various acquirements from the following extract from a letter addressed to myself by my venerable friend, Col. W. B. R.

"He wrote a very good clerical hand, and his letters were very fair specimens of epistolary composition. He was exceedingly prompt at catching the words of his interlocuter from the motion of his lips, and would repeat the words in a peculiar, but not unpleasant manner, with so much distinctness as to be perfectly understood by one accustomed to him, and quite readily by a stranger. Indeed his common intercourse with men was carried on in this kind of conversation, instead of by the fingers or the pencil. His manners were those of a gentleman, and he was esteemed as well as sympathized with by all who knew him. He had the *entre* among many of the best families in our State."

In addition to this, Mr. Richard Randolph, an older brother of my correspondent (since deceased), who had known his mute relative well, summed up his several accomplishments in these few words: "Thomas Bolling was educated, spoke so as to be understood, drew well; and danced in time." "He danced," continued my late friend, "at your grandfather, the Governor's house in Richmond, with your mother."

My mother remember Mr. Bolling as a lively, amiable grey-headed bachelor, when she first met him—his age must then have been about fifty years according to the date of the gubernatorial term of my grandfather, Gov. Randolph, which was from 1819 to 1822. Mr. Bolling was a frequent visitor at the place called Varina, near Richmond, which was once the residence of Pocahontas and her husband and which became the property of John Bolling, grandfather of this mute, and finally passed into the possession of my grandfather.

Unfortunately for this memoir, several amusing anecdotes characteristic of Mr. Bolling, which had been related by my grandmother Martha J. R. to my mother and aunts, have escaped their memory.

It seems most probable that not very long after this, the growing infirmities of age compelled him to withdraw from general society—he was scarcely noticed or recollected during the last few years.

of his life which were apparently passed in quiet retirement. His death occurred some thirty years ago. He was never married.

I regret that this account of his life should be so unsatisfactory by reason of the meagerness of its details. Were it not for the distance between myself and the surviving relatives and friends of this mute in the South, as well as the suspension of intercourse between the North and South in consequence of the rebellion, I might have met with greater success in getting such records or reminiscences as remain concerning him, and would have enhanced the interest of this sketch.

In conclusion, I need hardly say that Mr. Bolling was a contemporary of the unfortunate mute gentleman, John St. George Randolph, nephew of John Randolph of Roanoke, and also a descendant of Pocahontas; of whom a touching account has been republished in the *American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb* from the *Home Journal*.

Respecting Mr. Bolling's brother John, I have not yet said a word. Of him very little, indeed, is known beyond these mere facts that he was an elder brother, and had been a number of years at school somewhere in England or Scotland, as will be seen from the dates below in the copies of his two autograph letters now in my possession. These letters were addressed to his mother, and written in a neat, round school-boy hand. The receipt of them was respectively acknowledged on the 22nd of March, 1772; and on the 29th of June, 1775. At the time the first was written the writer must have been at least eleven or twelve, according to the genealogy of the family. Retaining the capitals as they stand in the original letters, these read as follows:

My DEAR MAMMA: I am very well, and very happy, because I can speak, and read. My Uncle and Aunt are very kind to me, they give me many fine things. I hope this will find you all well.

I am, my dear mamma, your most loving son,

JOHN BOLLING.

St. Leonards, 26th November, 1771.

My DEAR MAMMA: Your kind Letter made me very happy, as I had got none for a Long time. I was wishing very much to know how yourself, my good Papa, Brothers, Sisters, and all-friends were. I wrote often. I was very sorry to be told by your kind Letter that my Uncle Gay is so bad in health. I am very sorry that my Sister Polly has met with such a Misfortune, but hope she will soon get the better of it, and retain the use of her Leg, so as to be able to come over here with my dear Brother Tom. I will be very kind to them, and do them all the service I can. I have been long expecting to see them, and shall be glad how soon they come. I am obliged to Mr. McKenzie for his good report of me. I thank you kindly for the care you are pleased to say that is taken of my mare and colts. Pray give my love to my Uncle and Aunt Buchanan and tell them, I always remember their kindness, and shall always be glad to know of their welfare. I am much obliged to you for the Ruffles you sent me, and desire my best thanks to Miss Deans, for the trouble she took in sewing, and hemming them so prettily for me. I had no need of them to make me think of you, as I often think with pleasure, of the happiness I shall enjoy with you all when I come home. I have had no Letter from Mrs. Hyndman since she went to Bath, but I expect one soon. Mr. Brisbain and Mr. Lindsay have not called for me yet. I wrote to my papa the day before I received your Letter. Please give my duty to my dear Papa, love to my Brothers and Sisters, and kind Compliments to all friends. Mrs. and the two Misses Braidwoods and all-friends desire their kind Compliments. I am learning to draw, and my Master says I do very well.

I am, my dear mamma, your most loving son,

JOHN BOLLING.

St. Leonards, 2d March, 1775.

MRS. BOLLING,  
At Cobbs, Virginia.

I must say here that I cannot positively assert that the writer of the above letters was a mute, because I have no substantial evidence to that effect. The inference has rather been drawn from the im-

plied motive of my late friend, Mr. Richard Randolph, in giving them to me; and at the same time from his authority being undoubted when he stated that there were three mutes in the same family and their names were John, Thomas, and Mary. Nevertheless my venerable friend was not aware of the said John's being a mute, nor had he any recollection of having ever heard his name in connection with that of his brother Thomas and his sister Mary. He had always been under the impression that the other mute was a sister, yet said that his older brother might be right about John. It seems very probable that John died very young, which would account for the obscurity enveloping this point.

How, also are we to understand his saying in the first of the foregoing letters that he was very happy that he could *speak* and *read*; what could these words in italics mean otherwise than that he was a mute taught to speak and read.

Again, we find in the second, that he was expecting his mute brother and sister to come over to join him at St. Leonards; and, moreover, the names of Mrs and the Misses Braidwood were mentioned in the same connection.

Further, it is apparent from this that none of his *speaking* brothers and sisters were with him at St. Leonards or even expected to come with the mutes.

If my inference is correct, the said John is, in all probability, entitled to the distinction of being the first *educated* mute known in America, instead of his brother Thomas.

In conclusion, a nephew and niece of Thomas are also mutes—the former married a speaking lady, and is living, I believe, on a plantation in Virginia.

T.

### EARLY TEACHERS OF THE DEAF.

#### III.

RAMIRES DE CARION.

Nicholas Antonia mentions another Spanish teacher, Ramires de Carion, said to have been a congenital mute, who lived and taught a few years after Bonet. One of his pupils, Emmanuel Philibert, Prince of Savoy, is said to have acquired the ability to read and speak four languages.

JOHN BULWER.

In England, save the solitary effort of the Bishop of Hagulstad, nothing seems to have been done to elevate the mute by means of education until the seventeenth century. Three persons claim the honor of being the first regular instructors of the deaf and dumb in that country, viz: John Bulwer, John Wallis, and William Holder.

John Bulwer, an early English physician, was born in 1595, and died in the first part of the seventeenth century. Among other works, Bulwer published *Philocophus; or, the Deaf and Dumb Man's Friend*, "exhibiting the philosophic views of that subtle art which may enable one with an observing eye to hear what any man speaks by the moving of his lips. Upon the same ground, with the advantage of an historical exemplification apparently proving that a man borne deaf and dumb may be taught to hear sounds of words with his eye, and thence learn to speak with his tongue. By J. Bulwer, surnamed the Chiroscoper. London, 1648."

Bulwer is said to have been tutor to Sir Edward Gastwicke, of Wellington, in Bedfordshire, and Mr. William Gastwicke, his younger brother, who were both dumb.\*

JOHN WALLIS,

generally recognized as the first practical teacher of the deaf in England, for Bulwer's claim has been disputed, was born Novem-

\* London Encyclopaedia, vol. 7.



bér 25, 1616, at Arhford, in Kent. At the age of sixteen he was sent to Emanuel College, Cambridge. Soon after his admission to this college, he was chosen of the foundation, and admitted a scholar of the house, (*i. e.*, a free scholar I believe,) but was declared incapable of fellowship, as the rules of Emanuel College provided that there should not be more than a single fellow from the same county, and the Kent fellowship was already occupied by Mr. Weller, who continued in college long after Wallis had left it. Wallis was so highly esteemed by the society, that Dr. Richard Holdsworth, the master of the college, and the fellows, were only prevented by the civil war, which soon after broke out between the King, (Charles I) and the Parliament, from founding a fellowship for his special benefit. In consequence of his inability to obtain a fellowship from Emanuel College, Wallis removed to Queens College, where he was chosen fellow, and continued in the enjoyment of his fellowship until he forfeited it by his marriage. Being designed for the church, he had studied divinity with great care, and in 1639 or '40 he was ordained by Dr. Walter Cumbe, Bishop of Winchester. In 1641 he left college to be chaplain to Sir William Darley, at Bustrum-cumbe, in Yorkshire, and in the following year acted in the same capacity to Lady Vere, widow of Sir Horatio Vere. It was during his residence with Lady Vere that he discovered his surprising talent for deciphering secret dispatches; a talent which afterwards got him into great trouble, for he was accused of deciphering dispatches both for Charles I, and Cromwell, the two leaders opposed to each other.

From some observations made in Wallis' "Grammar of the English tongue," he was led to believe that it was possible to teach the Deaf and Dumb to speak, though not as perfectly as if they could hear. At the earnest entreaty of his friends, Dr. Wallis undertook the education of Daniel Whaley, son of Mr. Whaley, Mayor of Northampton, who had been deaf and dumb from a child. Of his method of teaching this person Dr. Whaley says: "As to that (the task) of teaching him the language, I begin with that little stock of such actions and gestures as have a kind of natural significance, and from them, or some few signs which himself had before taken up, to express his thoughts as well as he could, proceed to teach him what I mean by somewhat else, and so by steps to more and more, and this so far as I well can, in such a method as that what he knows already may be a step to what he next is to learn." \* Wallis is said, though it is probably an exaggerated account, to have met with such success that, in a little more than a year, he had taught Whaley to pronounce distinctly, even the most difficult words in our language. Wallis' plan of teaching, and the success which had attended it, when known excited the attention of the public in no common degree. Whaley was brought before the Royal Society on the 21st of May, 1662, and, to their great surprise and satisfaction, pronounced distinctly enough such words as were proposed to him by the company, and though not altogether with the usual tone, or accent yet so as to be easily understood. He was also examined at Whitehall by Charles II, Prince Rupert and others of the nobility, and Charles was so much pleased with the result of the examination, that he desired Dr. Whaley to try his skill on Alexander Popham, a son of Lady Wharton, by her former husband Admiral Popham. This young gentleman had been taught to speak, by Dr. William Holder, Rector of Blechingdon, Oxfordshire, but having neglected to use his vocal organs, had become dumb again. Quite a controversy grew out of Popham's case, each of his teachers claiming the honor of having been the first to teach him to speak, but it has been satisfactorily proved that that honor belongs to Dr. Holder. Wallis occupied several distinguished offices, among others Savilian professor at Oxford, and after spending a great part of his life in disputes of various kinds, died at Oxford, October 28, 1703, and was buried in

St. Marys, where a monument was erected to his memory by his son John Wallis, a barrister.

HENRY BAKER.

The next English teacher of whom there is any particular account is Henry Baker, an ingenious and diligent naturalist, who was born in Chancery Lane, London, May 8, 1698. He was brought up as a bookseller, but having spent a few weeks in 1720 with a Mr. Forster, an attorney, he became so much interested in the deaf-mute daughter of his host, that he determined to devote his life to the instruction of persons in this unfortunate condition. Among his pupils were the Hon. Lewis Erskine, a son of the Earl of Buchan; ladies Mary and Annie O'Brien, daughters of the Earl of Inchiquin; the Earl of Sussex and his brother, Mr. Yelverton, the Earl of Haddington; the Earl of Londonderry, and many others. Baker is said to have taken a bond of £100, (about \$500) from each scholar not to divulge his methods of teaching. He married a daughter of Daniel Defoe, the author of *Robinson Crusoe*. Baker died in the Strand, London, on the 25th of November, 1774.

CYRIL CALDWELLER.

[To be continued.]

A MAN who seemed to be suffering great pain came into the only drug-store of a quiet country village, and asked the proprietor for something to cure tooth-ache. A crowd of loafers were sitting around the stove. One of them was a well-known doctor of the place, noted for being something of a wag. He called out to the man and told him what to buy, and the man, after making his purchase, expressed his thanks and left the store. A day or two afterwards the doctor met the man again, asked after his health, and presented a little bill for professional services, amounting to \$2.00. "But I didn't ask your services," protested the unwilling patient. "That makes no difference" replied the doctor. "All right then Doctor; I'll bear it in mind," said the man, and walked on. The next day the doctor passed the man in his carriage, and the latter, noticing that a linch pin was missing from one of the axles, stopped him and called his attention to the fact. "Thank you, my friend," said the doctor, as he got out and led his horse up to a blacksmith's shop, "Hold on Doctor! Hold on!" cried the man. "I have a little bill against you." "What in the name of creation can you mean?" cried the astonished vender of pills and mustard plasters? "Why" replied the man, "I never charge less than \$3.50 for such services as I have just rendered you. The difference between your bill and mine is \$1.50, and you owe me exactly that amount. Don't you see?" "Ah, I see," said the joker, who found the tables turned on him for once: "Well, I'll remember it," and he disappeared in the grimy interior of the shop.

THE Rev. Thomas B. Berry, formerly a teacher in the New York Institution, and later in the Maryland Institution, was ordained to the priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal Church, May 10, 1873, by the bishop of Albany, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet preaching an appropriate and eloquent sermon from 1 Cor. iv: "Ministers of Christ and stewards of the mysteries of God." Mr. Berry has charge of St. Paul's chapel in Albany, where he holds a service for deaf-mutes on the third Sunday of every month, at the same time assisting Dr. Gallaudet in the work of the "Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes" in other parts of the State.—*Annals*.

JOSH BILLINGS says—"Mackerel inhabit the sea generally; but those which inhabit the grocery always taste to me as though they had been fattened on salt. They want a deal of freshening before they're eatin', and also afterward. If I can have mackerel for breakfast, I can generally make the other two meals of water."

\*American Annals of the deaf and dumb, vol. I, p 33.

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All communications must be signed by the real name of the writer, otherwise they will be rejected.

WASHINGTON, JULY 15, 1873.

MANY of our subscribers may have changed their residences since the SILENT WORLD suspended in February last. Pupils and teachers have also left the Institutions, and gone home to spend the vacation. In consequence of these various changes of address, we have been unable to mail the paper to every one who is entitled to it; and in many cases where we have mailed it, it is more than likely that it went wrong. We wish all who have failed to receive the number for July 1 to write and let us know, giving post-office, county, and state, and the missing number will be forwarded.

## THE ANNALS FOR JULY.

EVERY successive number of this publication makes us wonder more why it has not a larger list of subscribers among the deaf and dumb, outside the Institutions which carry it forward. There is always such a variety in the reading matter, so much that is interesting, even to those who are not teachers, and such an abundance of news from the schools in this and other countries, that we are convinced there are many who would gladly take the magazine, did they not labor under the delusion that it is exclusively educational.

The July number opens with "A Summary of the Recorded Researches and opinions of H. P. Peet, Ph. D., LL.D., by Henry Winter Syle, of New York, which will be of much interest to teachers. Then follows an anonymous communication, "How Not To Do It," being an earnest protest against making the domestic government of a school for the deaf and dumb distinct from and independent of the educational. Various institution reports are noticed by the editor, and the different views of principals on debated subjects are given.

But the article which will attract most attention, and which most intimately concerns all the members of the deaf-mute community, is President Gallaudet's communication on the subject of "Deaf-Mute Conventions, Associations, and Newspapers." The substance of his views is, that since the whole aim in educating a deaf-mute is "to place him in advantageous communication with his hearing fellow-men," everything that tends to draw him away from the world, and associate with persons similarly afflicted as himself, does him great injury. Therefore, in the writer's opinion, "deaf-mute" associations, reunions, conventions and newspapers, as they are at present carried on, are hindrances to the advancement and welfare of the deaf and dumb, and should be discouraged.

There is food for reflection in President Gallaudet's remarks on this subject, and we have no doubt they will bring about a good deal of discussion. Indeed, the question will come up at the next convention of teachers in 1874, and we shall then have it decided. That the deaf-mute, who has spent eight or ten years in an institution, should, on leaving it, still feel an interest in the associations there formed, in old friends, teachers and schoolmates, and in the general welfare of the body to which he belongs, is only natural and to be expected. Perhaps it may do him some injury, but if he

is able to mingle with hearing persons, and read the ordinary newspapers and magazines, the injury is too slight to be taken into account. On the other hand, his education is too often just sufficient to awaken in him a desire for companions, but not to enable him to go into society. As a consequence, he returns to very much the same state in which he was before he entered the institution. Which is better—that he should do this, or that he should depend upon deaf-mutes for companionship, attend "deaf-mute" conventions, re-unions, and the like, and read "deaf-mute" newspapers?

It seems to us that the arguments advanced by President Gallaudet against deaf-mutes associating with one another, would apply just as forcibly, and more so, against their adopting the profession of teachers. Surely, if it will do one harm to read a few items of deaf-mute news once in every week or month, and to attend a deaf-mute convention once in two or three years, it will do him much more harm to spend the greater part of his time with them in the class-room.

In the course of a conversation not long since with an experienced instructor in one of our largest Institutions, he remarked that he believed it would be a great advantage to pupils, teachers, and all parties concerned, if the education of semi-mutes and persons whose deafness is congenital was carried on separately. He thought it was an injustice to both to place them in classes together—the former, having already a good command of language, master their lessons readily, and either have an easy time of it, or if they are eager to learn, are held back beyond their capacity, while the latter are pushed and hurried beyond what they can do, and discouraged by the brilliant examples of their more fortunate class-mates. It is difficult, if not impossible for the teacher to do justice to all under such an arrangement. On the other hand, if they were placed in separate classes, the progress of both could prove much more satisfactory. Semi-mutes could take longer lessons and accomplish more than they do under the present arrangement, while the teacher of congenital mutes could give his sole attention to their peculiar wants, and they would not then have to compete with those who possess advantages over themselves.

We do not know whether this subject has ever come up in a convention of teachers or been discussed in the *Annals*. Probably it has. At any rate it is worthy of more than a passing thought. We well remember our own early experience in a class, where two or three boys and as many girls, who had lost their hearing at the age of ten or eleven years, carried off all the honors, received all the praise, and yet did not study half the time. Even now we can see the discouraged faces, the envious glances, of those who had to labor wearily and yet stay at the foot of the class; who were never called up to show off to visitors, who never had kind-hearted old gentlemen pat their heads and praise them, but who were yet more deserving than the ones who too often taunted them with their dulness.

We have received the fifty-seventh annual report of the "American Asylum," and also that of the Boston School for Deaf-mutes. In the former, the average attendance, during the year, has been two hundred and thirty, and there have been two deaths.

A large part of the principal's report is devoted to showing the results which have been obtained by the adoption of Professor Bell's system of visible speech. These results have been sufficient to demonstrate the value of the system, especially in the case of semi-mutes.

The Boston School has at present forty-seven pupils. Articulation is here the sole method of instruction and it is the endeavor of the teachers to make the children as familiar with written language as other people are with the voice.



## THE IMPOSTORS PARADISE.

Some time since a colored youth, about twenty years old, came to the Ontario Institution, at Belleville, Canada, and "tried to trade in the misfortune of others," by pretending to be deaf. He wrote on a paper: "I am deaf and dumb. My name is Isaac I. Butler. I am poor, and want a situation. I have been deaf and dumb six years."

But Dr. Palmer could not be easily fooled as he had seen much of such things before he came to Canada, and sent the following telegram to the post-master of Rockford:

"A colored boy (Isaac Isaiah Butler) arrived here Wednesday. Says he is from Rockford, and is deaf and dumb. What is his character?"

The reply was, as follows:

"Isaac Butler, colored boy, left Rockford last August. Was not then deaf nor dumb. He is very untruthful, indeed."

WM. THOMPSON, post-master."

Receiving this telegram, Dr. Palmer at once placed the impostor in the hands of a policeman, and the next morning he was tried and sent up for thirty days at hard labor for vagrancy by Police-Magistrate Diamond. His voice returned when he reached the police-station.

I hope that the prompt action of our police-magistrate will satisfy the Ohio boy who, you will remember, travelled last summer through Canada, and complained that justice was not administered there.

S. T. G.

## SOCIETY AND THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Mutes are wont to think themselves unfitted for society, and naturally seek in thought, in reading, or in intercourse with their own class only, an equivalent for the enjoyment from which they imagine themselves shut off. By society, I mean not balls and social gatherings only, but also the intimate friendships which enter so largely into the enjoyment of those who hear and speak. If mutes do not entirely neglect society, they yet do not reach the high position in it to which they are capable of attaining; if they do form some acquaintances among the speaking, they are not so intimate, so characterized by equality of interest, as we see among the unaffected young. From these causes several bad consequences result. Almost any one, who neglects society, is in danger of being considered as peculiar—often as eccentric, or as an object of pity or ridicule; and in consequence, mutes, by not taking a respectable position in society, must lower themselves in the opinion of speaking persons. Further, it is only by becoming like the hearing in thought, principles and speech, that all peculiarities can be laid aside. Now how is a mute to do this if he does not associate freely with and learn from them. Books and newspapers are not enough; they only contribute in part to the education of the speaking; they can do no more for the deaf and dumb. That mutes in the advanced classes of our schools are allowed, or rather compelled, to associated so exclusively together is a great error. It leads them to acquire and retain peculiarities, and I regret to say, even in some cases fosters an aversion to intercourse with any but their fellow-mutes. I would have them make frequent visits, and receive calls, and would encourage them to take an interest in all matters and events which interest the young of the place, in which they are. The habit thus fostered could scarcely fail to contribute to their intelligence and happiness in the future, and would give them friends, who would help them without beggarly solicitation. But few mutes who make friends and go into society ever need assistance.

CALVIN.

## VICTOR FOY.

About seventy years ago there lived in France a man named Victor Foy. This is not his real name, but it is the one by which he is best known; and he became quite celebrated because he made the smartest people believe he was a deaf-mute from birth. This young man travelled around saying he was searching for his father, but he was only trying to escape being seized and made to serve in the French army; and it was for this purpose, too, that he pretended to be deaf, for deaf men are not allowed to be soldiers, as some of us know, who tried to join the army in our great civil war. For four years this man was so cunning and skillful that some of the most scientific men in France, Germany, Switzerland, Spain and Italy could not prove that he could hear. They looked into his ears and said the organs of hearing were perfect in every way, and he ought to hear; they looked into his mouth and down his throat and said the organs of speech were all there and he ought to speak. But for all this he obstinately refused to hear the loudest or the most seductive sounds, and the only speech he had was the usual senseless cry of us all. In Switzerland a young, rich and beautiful woman tried to make him confess that he could hear, by pretending that she was in love with him and wanted to marry him. But there he sat perfectly cool and unconscious while she told him all this, just as though he did not hear a word of all that she was saying; and so she failed. In the prison at Rochelle, France, the turnkey was ordered to watch him closely, to sleep with him, and never to leave him, hoping that sometime, forgetting, he might speak a word or show that he heard a sound. The other prisoners tried to make him tell them that he was deceiving people, but all this was of no use. He never betrayed himself. In the night when he was sound asleep, he was often violently awakened that he might in his fear speak words, but he only expressed his fright in the usual plaintive cry of a mute; and it is said that even in his dreams he made only some noises in his throat.

At last they sent some of his writing to our friend, the Abbe Sicard, then director of the institution for deaf mutes at Paris, and he quickly said the man was an impostor, because his mistakes in spelling were phonetic in their character—that is he wrote, not as he saw the words written, but as he *heard* them spoken. M. Sicard afterwards met the man and examined him, and in the end he was obliged to confess that he could both hear and speak.

## INSTITUTION NEWS.

## MARYLAND.

THE pupils had a picnic on the 13th of June. At eight o'clock in the morning, all, big and little, were crowded into two omnibuses and a band wagon, and carried rapidly out of the dusty city, to a beautiful grove some miles distant. Arriving there, they scattered over the grounds, the boys to climb trees, and tumble over fences in pursuit of squirrels, several of which were caught, and triumphantly carried around by their captors for the inspection of the girls and terror of the little ones. At noon all sat down to a bountiful repast, after which the boys, having tired of their morning's sport, turned their attention to swinging the girls, and such other amusements as the time and situation suggested. At six o'clock we were once more on our way home thoroughly tired out with our day's enjoyment, which was unmarred by any accident.

On Thursday, the 19th, Mr. C. Hill, of N. C., one of the teachers, was married to Miss ———, of Frederick, and at once started on a tour to N. C.

The examinations of the various classes occupied nearly a week, and was concluded on the 20th.

A public exhibition was given on the 24th, and on the 26th the pupils left for home.

The next session opens September 3rd.

## PITTSBURGH INSTITUTION.

SEVERAL weeks ago, the Edgewood Rail-Road Company, desiring to have coal transported from the coal region to Pittsburgh, commenced constructing their tracks over the grounds belonging to the Institution without the consent of the board of trustees or without paying them for the grounds. So Mr. James Kelly, who donated ten acres of land to the Institute, called upon the board, informed them what the company were doing, and the board immediately appeared before the court and made complaints against the railroad company, and prayed that it might grant them an injunction so as to restrain them from constructing their road through the property of the Institution. The court accordingly granted them an injunction, and ordered the railroad company, to give bond in the sum of \$50,000 to cover any loss which the board of trustees may sustain by reason of interruption, in case the injunction should be dissolved.

Yesterday Judge Kirkpatrick, of the district court, announced his decision on the matter for a preliminary injunction, made in behalf of the Pittsburgh Deaf-Mute Institution, to restrain the Edgewood Railroad Company from constructing their tracks over the grounds belonging to the institution. Judge Kirkpatrick remarked that he had not yet written an opinion, as he intended to do, but stated that the injunction had been based on these grounds.

First. That the complainants had such a title, coupled with possession, as would give them the right to invoke the agency of a court of equity, being just such a title as a chancellor would enforce as between them and James Kelly.

Second. "That the injury complained of was irreparable, and for which no damages would be any adequate compensation.

Third. "That, in a strife between franchises, the franchise prior in date, should prevail, unless there were convincing reasons to the contrary, which, in the judgment of the court, did not exist in this case."

I am told that the counsel for the defendants were considerably taken aback by this decision. The defendants had prepared a bond, in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, with two sureties, for the purpose of making good to the complainants any damages which they sustained, and will soon present the same for approval in the Court of Common Pleas.

The defendants' counsel denied that the complainants have a prior date, and say that they had previously given bond in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars to James Kelly, who, they contend, is the owner of the ground.

Yesterday a motion which was made by the defendants, to dissolve the injunction in the matter of the Pittsburgh Deaf-Mute Institution vs. the Edgewood Railroad Company, was overruled by the court. I understand that the defendants are dissatisfied with this decision, and their appeal will be taken at once to the Supreme Court in Philadelphia, and hearing will be obtained to-day.

The railroad company is still continuing operations on the route as surveyed. This looks as if they had confidence in obtaining a different decision in the higher court.

S. D.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1873.

## NEW YORK.

For the following items we are indebted to *The Now and Then*:

The examination of the various classes began on Friday, June 27. The High Class was examined on Saturday.

The prize for the best semi-mute composition was won by Miss Mattie A. Browne, and that for the best deaf-mute composition, by Sidney H. Howard.

The closing exercises came off on the afternoon of Wednesday, June 25, and were held in the chapel. The valedictory was delivered by Mr. Sidney H. Howard. Miss Mattie J. Roe took the prize for drawing.

*The Now and Then*, the little paper, which has been published during the last few months for circulation among the pupils, closed its first volume, with the issue for June 25. It is not certain whether it will continue to be issued in the fall. We hope it may.

The following little poem, which we reprint from the last number, is worthy of preservation:

## THE SIGN-LANGUAGE OF HEAVEN.

Up where the heavy thunders rolled,  
And clouds on fire were swept along,  
The sun rides in a car of gold,  
And soaring larks dissolve in song.  
There is a rainbow in the sky,  
Above the arch where tempests trod,  
'Twas written by the hand on high.  
It is the autograph of God.

## INDIANA.

THE commencement exercises took place, on the 25th ult., in the chapel. The chapel has been enlarged, and now has a seating capacity of six hundred. A reasonably large audience was in attendance composed of friends, and relatives of the pupils, and other persons from the city, making altogether a good audience for the size of the chapel. The exercises commenced at 9 A. M. Mr. MacIntire presided; Mr. W. W. Angus opened with a fervent prayer.

There were two reporters present. The first part of the entertainment was in the Primary Department. Reports of the different committees on the examinations of the different classes were heard, and then followed the delivery of certificates of standing.

After this followed the delivery of certificates of discharge. Nineteen pupils were honorably dismissed; six of them being in consequence of feeble health, which renders it impossible for them to complete their full course of study in the Primary Department in the ordinary number of years allowed them for it, and thirteen, at their own request, on account of too far advancement in years, which makes it disadvantageous to complete the full course, and in order to engage in business. All these had been taught a trade here, and are eminently competent for any kind of business.

Seven pupils of the Primary Department were promoted into the High Class. Certificates of promotion were delivered to them by Dr. Latham. After these exercises a recess of twenty minutes was taken. On assembling again the graduating exercises of the High Class commenced. All the essays were well written and reflected credit upon their authors.

All the teachers, except the writer, are away; some at home with their dear ones, and some rusticating. Mr. Angus and wife are going to spend the vacation with his father at Geneva, New York: Mr. Vall, wife and children go to Madison, Indiana.

Mr. MacIntire received a letter from one of the graduating members yesterday, stating that Miss Nancy E. Calloway died, on the 27th ult., of consumption.

Miss Hattie MacIntire, the oldest daughter of Mr. MacIntire, and one of the teachers for a period of eight years, resigned her position to change her name, which will take place on the 15th of this month.

Her pupils and associates will miss her much. She will be married to Mr. C. C. Foster, a lumber merchant of this city.

Messrs. Holloway and Archibald, of the National Deaf-Mute College, stopped here, but being away at the time, I was unable to see them. School commences on the 17th of September next.

*The Now and Then* has been coming to us regularly. We regret its discontinuance.

JACKENAPE.

## COLLEGE RECORD.

CLOSING UP.—The exercises of Commencement week began with the Baccalaureate Sermon, on the afternoon of Sunday, June 22. It was delivered by Acting President Fay, who had chosen, as his subject, Teaching, in view of the fact that all the members of the graduating class expect to enter that profession. Taking for his text 2 Timothy, II, 24, "Apt to teach," he proceeded to show the great responsibilities which rest upon a teacher, the qualifications which he should possess, and the errors into which he is liable to fall. There was much in the sermon which even old and experienced instructors could read with profit, while for young men about to enter the profession as a life-work, no better subject could have been selected. Want of space alone prevents our giving it place in full.

The long-looked for Commencement day, Wednesday, June 25th, dawned cool and cloudy, but towards noon it became clearer, and by three o'clock in the afternoon the weather was as pleasant as we could have desired. As early as half past two, visitors began to arrive, and soon the large hall was filled with an appreciative audience, composed of invited friends and curious strangers. The exercises were opened with an invocation by Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland, one of the directors, after which Mr. D. H. Carroll, of Ohio, delivered the Salutatory Address orally. Orations in the sign-language followed "Literature and Life," by Mr. D. S. Rogers, of South Carolina; "Our Dangers as a Nation," by Mr. Volantine Holloway, of Indiana; and "Art and Nature," by Mr. Carroll. Mr. Holloway, the valedictorian, then delivered his address orally to the directors and faculty, but to students and classmates he bade farewell in our own expressive language.



Col. John Eaton, jr., next made an address to the graduating class. He spoke of the ages of darkness, when the deaf-mute was an outcast from society; of the first attempts at his instruction and of the gradual progress, until to-day we find a deaf-mute college sending forth alumni upon their mission of tearing down the wall which separates their silent brethren from the hearing portion of society. As he ended, and took his seat, we noticed Dr. Sunderland shaking hands with him in a way that showed how entirely the good man's heart was in all he had said.

Letters were read from President Gallaudet, addressed to directors, faculty, audience, graduates and students, expressing his regrets at being absent and his congratulations on the occasion.

Acting President Fay then conferred the degree of Bachelor of Arts upon the three graduates, and the exercises ended with a benediction by Professor J. W. Chickering.

The faculty, alumni, and a few invited guests soon after adjourned to the students' dining room, where an excellent collation awaited them. All manner of toasts were offered: "Our President," "The Faculty," "The Alumni," "The Ladies," "Professor Porter—a safe and pleasant voyage," and with love and sociability all round we left the table, some to take the evening trains for distant homes, others to scatter over the grounds, play croquet, and say good-bye to those about to leave.

Thus ended the college days of '73. They have left us, and gone their several ways, to assume duties and responsibilities to which the four years' quiet routine here has made them strangers. But we know they will do well—their life here has shown us that—and if they meet the labors of the future as well as they met those of the past, they need not fear.

#### OUR SUNDAY SCHOOL.

At the concert for June held on Sunday, the 8th, it was voted by the children that the money, collected during the past year, should be given to the American Board of Foreign Missions, with a request that it be devoted to the special mission of Mrs. Van Lennep in elevating the women of Syria.

This lady recently gave an interesting account, (on empty stomachs, 'tis true, as tea was delayed an hour by the want of a little prudence in choosing the time for the lecture,) but still a very interesting account of her labors in Syria, and other parts of the world.

By the terms of her school, upon the donation of a sum of money, a native girl of Syria is chosen to be educated, the charge therefor being forty dollars a year. The donor has the privilege of giving the girl a Christian name, which she bears for life. Our scholars were quite delighted with the idea of having a *protege* over in Asia, and voted to name her Sophia Gallaudet, after the mother of our President, and the Grandmother of all deaf-mutes. They also voted to recommend that Sophia Gallaudet when educated should, if the circumstances of her life permitted, devote herself to the education of the poor deaf-mutes of Syria. The entire sum collected this year, amounted to \$64.47, and it was voted to Mrs. Van Lennep's mission, with the understanding that the donation was to be repeated from year to year, till the education of Sophia is completed.

Who knows but with this action the foundation of the education of the deaf and dumb of Asia is laid? Yes, who knows? for God has achieved grander results with more frail agents than the hand of a woman.

On Saturday the 7th, the annual pic-nic of the school was held in the grove on Kendall Green, and was much enjoyed, thanks to the labors of the committee of arrangements; still the only moments of positive ecstasy of which we are cognizant, are those in which the ten gallons of ice-cream, and five of lemonade were sliding down

the throats of the little ones. We might perhaps except a time earlier in the afternoon when our dignified selves were seated on the see-saw with four girls, at a moment when the support gave way, as we were "going it for high," and despoited us with our beloved tiles at the foot of the hill. That was a moment of ecstasy indeed.

Toasts were drunk to our absent friends with empty mugs; and "to the Committee of Arrangements," while the members of that honorable body were industriously diving into the ice-cream tins, totally oblivious of the compliment. But it is in such little incongruities that the fun consists when no harm is done, and the only regret of the boys and girls as they came home at evening was, that the afternoon was so short, and the quantity of ice-cream and strawberries so small!

THE plasterers are at work.

THE annual flood of coal-carts is beginning to arrive.

THANKS to a lazy base-ball club this year, a fine crop of hay has been taken from the ground.

TWENTY-FOUR applications for admission in the fall have been received to date. Send 'em along, boys; the more, the merrier.

THE students all got off this year much sooner than usual. By the Monday after Commencement not a soul remained to keep the janitor company.

JUST before Commencement a postal card arrived for the seniors, bearing the following characteristic message from Hill: "You have my heartfelt sympathies."

MISS PRATT left on the evening of Monday, the 30th ult. Acting President Fay shook the dust of Kendall Green from his feet the next day, and started for Saratoga.

MR. WESTERVELT, a teacher in the Maryland Institution, was in the city on the — inst., and paid the college a short visit. Bare rooms and dirty floors welcomed him.

A LIVELY auction sale of old papers, magazines, chromos, and engravings belonging to the Reading Club, took place towards the last of the term. Five or six dollars were realized.

SEVENTH STREET is a sight to behold. Half a dozen earthquakes could hardly have caused a greater upheaving than the board of public works has brought about within the last few days.

THE Glorious Fourth was celebrated in this city with the usual burning of powder, snapping of fire-crackers, scaring of horses, and other harmless amusements. Most of the stores were closed, and except in the evening, the streets presented anything but a lively appearance.

MR. JOB TURNER, of the Staunton (Va.) Institution, was in the city, on the 27th ult., looking hale and hearty. He reports all well at Staunton. His object in coming here was to witness the Commencement exercises. The announcement of *The Jacksonville (Ill.) Advance* that it was to take place on the 28th ult. led to his visit.

PROFESSOR R. S. STORRS, a teacher in the Hartford Institution, his sister, and Miss Mann, also a teacher, arrived in the city Saturday evening, July 5th, and spent several days in sightseeing. They were on their way to Columbus, having passed through Philadelphia before coming here. Prof. Storrs taught here at the time the College began its existence, but ill-health compelled him to resign and go North.

THE examinations came off on Thursday, Friday, and Monday, June 19th, 20th and 23d, and were in general quite satisfactory. True, there was a long list of conditions imposed, but the failures were chiefly confined to the lower classes, and then we must remember how the standard of admission has, within the last year or two, been raised. The classes for next year now stand as follows: two seniors; five juniors; two sophomores, and five freshmen. The Advanced Preparatory Class numbers one! The examination of those who failed to pass in June, and of applicants for admission, will take place on Wednesday, September, 24th. Bear this in mind.

LATEST FROM THE POTOMAC EXPLORERS.—Last spring, R. P. McGregor of '72, and now a teacher in the Maryland Institution, being of an adventurous turn of mind, and entertaining a cheerful contempt for the usual summer amusements, resolved to try some way of spending his vacation as original as possible. Accordingly he had constructed after the "Rob Roy" model, a canoe of galvanized iron, and then and there resolved to explore the classic Potomac—or stay at home. His wonderful accounts of what he intended to do so worked upon the minds of Messrs. Hotchkiss and Draper that they ordered boats like his, and the three straightway began to lay in supplies for their summer voyage: alcohol-stoves, boot-jacks, looking glasses, rubber overcoats, etc. In

May a trial-trip was made, and proved highly satisfactory. They started from a place called Point of Rocks, situated on the upper Potomac, not far from Harper's Ferry, and after sundry upsets and other trifling mishaps, arrived safely in Washington. The hot weather in June, however, evaporated Draper's ardor, and he gave up the excursion, but the other two hurried off, as soon as the term was over, boats, boot-jacks, and all.

From postal cards received from them since they started, we learn that their voyage has been a success thus far. They have paddled along contentedly in sun and rain, explored the mysteries of Virginia caves, lived on forage from the neighboring farm-houses, and had other glorious fun.

### THE FORTNIGHT.

#### HOME.

St. Louis has had a \$400,000 fire.

Vice-President Wilson's health is in a precarious condition.

Baltimore had a Decoration Day for Confederate dead on the 27th ult.

A military commission has been organized at Fort Klamath to try the Modocs.

Lewis Tappan, the veteran of the Anti-Slavery reform, died in Brooklyn, June 21.

Senator Pomeroy's trial has been postponed, at the request of his counsel, until December.

The New York Board of Health is taking vigorous measures to guard against the cholera.

Gov. Dix has signed 826 bills passed by the last Legislature, and vetoed 91, holding 15 still under consideration.

Prof. Agassiz's "Anderson School of Natural History" on Penikese Island, Buzzard's Bay, Mass., opened July 7.

Wyoming Territory is excited over the report of rich gold discoveries about the head waters of the Big Laramie.

New Yorkers are trying to put down the infamous traffic in Italian children, who play fiddles and harps in our large towns.

A competitive examination in the Patent Office the other day resulted in the promotion of a lady to be Third Assistant Examiner.

There is an unpleasantness between the trustees of Howard University, and charges of misconduct have been made against Gen. Howard.

The Government Departments at Washington will hereafter enclose a three-cent stamp in every letter of inquiry addressed to a private citizen.

Our national debt, July 1, was \$2,147,818,713.57: decrease during June, \$2,145,159.89; decrease since President Grant's first inauguration, \$368,082,552.48.

The Fourth of July was celebrated at Long Branch, R. I., by the inauguration of what may turn out to be an American Derby—a great annual *fete* of horse-racing.

Jesse Grant, the father of the President, died recently in Covington, Kentucky. It is reported that he left property to the amount of \$75,000, to be equally divided among his three daughters.

It is hoped that all the Kickapoo Indians living in Mexico will return to Texas and give themselves up to the military authorities. They have been in the habit of making incursions into our territory robbing ranches, killing settlers, and escaping into Mexico unpunished.

There have been great storms of rain and wind recently throughout the West, which have done considerable damage to the crops. Buildings have been unroofed, rivers flooded, and houses and barns, struck by lightning. In Springfield, Ill., it rained steadily for a week or more.

A quarrel has occurred with the Ute Indians of Wyoming. It appears that a party of whites recently attacked them and killed several of them, and carried off a number of ponies, with other property, which they claimed to have been stolen. It is feared that war may follow.

The principal event of interest in the celebration of Independence Day in Philadelphia was the formal transfer by the Commissioners of Fairmount Park to the United States Centennial Commission of that portion of the park which is to be devoted to the Exposition buildings and grounds.

Frank H. Walworth, who killed his father some time since in New York, has been convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. His counsel tried to prove him insane, but without avail. The verdict surprises most people, for almost everybody thought he would be acquitted.

Two Louisianians—Col. R. B. Rhett, jr., editor of the *Picayune*, and Judge Wm. H. Cooley, leading counsel in the case of Hawkins against the *Picayune*—were foolish enough to engage in a duel a few days since, a quarrel having grown out of language used in court by the latter. Cooley was killed at the second fire.

The committee appointed to investigate into the *Polaris* mystery, have published a report, in which they say there is no evidence to indicate that Capt. Hall died other than a natural death, and that the separation of Captain Tyson and his party from the rest was, as far as can be ascertained, wholly accidental. The government has sent two ships of war, the *Tigress* and the *Juniatta*, to search for the *Polaris*, and bring her back.

The steamship, "*City of Washington*," of the Inman line, was grounded on the shoals near the Nova Scotia coast, eighty miles from Halifax, on the afternoon of Saturday, July 5th. No lives were lost, and the freight will all be saved. The only wonder is how the vessel escaped being wrecked upon the neighboring rocks, which were only a few yards distant. She was out of her course at the time, and to this may be attributed the disaster.

A disease resembling cholera appeared in the South and Southwest a few weeks ago, and has been gradually making its way northward. Physicians were at first uncertain whether it was not only a form of cholera morbus, but there appears to be but little doubt now as to its being the Asiatic cholera, which was once so feared. It has been most severe in Memphis and Cincinnati. There is little cause for alarm, however, as personal cleanliness is an almost absolute safeguard against the disease.

In 1869 the Cincinnati Board of Education, after a long and angry discussion, abolished the reading of the Bible in the public schools of that city. The courts, however, on being appealed to, reversed the decision of the Board of Education. Just now the supreme court of the State has decided that since the constitution of Ohio does not require the reading of the Bible in the public schools, and since the general management of the schools is given to the Board of Education, they had full authority to decide, as they did. This brings the matter back to where it was before.

Miss Susan B. Anthony is the leader of the women who demand female suffrage. She claims that women have the right to vote, under the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution. Accordingly, at the presidential election last November, she deposited her ballot at Rochester, N. Y. For this offence she has been tried at Canandaigua, N. Y., found guilty of unconstitutional voting, and fined \$100. Her counsel claimed that she had the right to vote, and if she did not, she *believed* she had, and therefore was innocent of any intentional violation of the law. The inspectors who guard the ballot-box, to see that no fraud is perpetrated, were fined \$25 each for allowing Miss. Anthony to cast her vote.

#### FOREIGN.

The Emperor William, of Germany, has recovered from his illness.

The capital of Khiva has fallen into the hands of the Russians, but the Khan escaped.

The Emperor of Austria will visit the Czar at St. Petersburg in the month of December next.

Several villages in Italy were lately destroyed by earthquake shocks, and some lives were lost.

The Shah of Persia is making the tour of Europe. He has been in London lately, and all manner of demonstrations have been made in his honor.

Hiram Power, a famous American sculptor, died in Florence, Italy, on the 27th of June. He was a native of Vermont. He studied in Cincinnati for a while, and removed to Italy many years ago, where he has since resided.

The Mohammedans have entered into a murderous persecution of Christians in Bisma, and a great many have been killed. The representatives of foreign governments have called on the Sultan to protect the Christian population.